New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

TRIPLE SHEET

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To Correspondents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold Closed Last Night at 143.

THE WAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued in ertuctions to the Collectors of Ports and other custom officers in regard to the reopening of trade with south ern ports, in accordance with the recent orders of Presi dent Johnson; and copies of the circular of Mr. Me Culloch, which embraces the terms on which goods may be shipped at once to the reopened ports, have been received at the New-York Custom-House.

Gen. McDowell has stationed several compa nies of troops on the routes from California to Idaho the Indians proving troublesome. A large emigration to the latter locality is anticipated.

The reimbursement of drafted men who procured substitutes has been commenced in this city by the State Paymaster-General. Yesterday nearly 400 applicants presented themselves.

It is rumored in Washington that Gen. Simor Cameron has been urging the appointment of Col. Forney as Secretary of War upon the President.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters will be estab lished at Alexandria, Va., and his troops encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

It was one year ago yesterday, that Gen. Grant moved upon the foe concealed among the thickets of the Wilderness in Virginia,

A large quantity of railroad iron has been forwarded to Richmond and other points South, to repair railroads in that section,

Gen. Augur has issued an order permitting full supplies of provisions to go to Virginia at points opposite Washington.

The van of the Potomac Army has reached Manchester, Va., en route for Washington. Gen. Mende

All but four of the forts encircling Washington are to be placed on a peace footing. The Mississippi squadron is to be reduced to

25 vessels. It was formerly over 100. It is thought that both Bragg and Wade

Hampton have fled with Davis. It is stated that ex-Commissioner Ould has

been arrested in Richmond. Gen. Sherman is expected in Washington to

FOREIGN NEWS.

· Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Wash ington, in a letter to the Associated Press, contradicts, in a most emphatic manner, a statement made by M. Corta in the Legislative Body of France, that President Juarez had offered a portion of Northern Mexico to the United States for the sum of twenty-five millions.

By the arrival of the Costa Rica at this port we have news from Panama to April 26. A new revolution ha taken place in Bolivia, but the chief of the insurrection being shot, tranquility seemed to return. The revolu-

GENERAL NEWS.

The injunction order of the Supreme Court in regard to the new Fire Commissioners was yester day served on the Mayor and other officers named n. The Commissioners, on their side, made formal demand on the Street Commissioner for the custody of the Fire Department property. The issue will now be tried in the Courts.

Additional arrests were made yesterday, and further information has been obtained throwing more light upon the conspiracy to assassinate the President. Vice-President and Mr. Seward. The Government is indefatigable in its efforts to unravel the conspiracy, and a mass of important evidence has been obtained which is withheld from the public at present.

W. C. Cleary, one of the persons for whom President Johnson offers a reward, publishes a letter that there is not a particle of truth in the statement that he concerted and incited the assassination of President Lincoln, and he asserts that he knew nothing whatever of it till it had been committed.

The County Jail at Wyandott, Kansas, was totally consumed before daylight on Thursday morning last. A notorious horse-thief named Cushing, confined therein, was burned to death. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

A movement has been initiated in Philadel phia for the purchase and presentation of a farm to Mrs. Lincoln. Single subscriptions are limited to \$500 and all are to be sent to Jay Cooke & Co. who will publicly acknowledge them.

It is reported that when Congressman Harris, now on trial at Washington, heard of the assassing tion of President Lincoln, he threw up his hands and cried: "Thank God! this is the happiest day of my

Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police, has issued an order directing the members of the force to dress in a new uniform, made of blue flan-Blouses are to be used instead of coats.

A Washington correspondent asserts that the confession of Harrold and documentary evidence found on Booth's body, clearly implicate Davis and Co., in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln.

George Sanders and Beverley Tucker are ou in another card in the Montreal papers, charging President Johnson with "a bellish plot to murder their Christian President."

President Johnson will occupy the late resi dence of Gen. Halleck, on Georgetown Hights, during June, July and August, or until the White House is overhauled and painted.

Two of the largest breweries in the West, a Dubuque. Iowa, were taken possession of by Govern ment officials on Tuesday, on account of fraud in tax

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Salomon fell inte a vat of beer at the brewery of Mr. Jones, at No. 108 Sixth-st., and was drowned before aid could reach him. A dollar-subscription fund has been opened in San Francisco for a testimonial to Mrs. Lincoln, and

also one for a monument to her lamented husband. A Washington correspondent denies the ru mor that Minister Adams has been recalled to take the

stroy us. They meant what they palpably portfolio of the State Department.

in the absence of witnesses from Maryland, adjourned

J. Amory Davis, President of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, died yesterday morning, after a bri Secretary Seward suffered considerably from

his fracture! Jaw yesterday. His son is decidedly

Another Cabinet meeting was held yesterday. t which the subject of trade permits was discussed. The City Hall Park is putting on the rural

and attractive garb of other days. Seven Thirties were subscribed for yesterday

o the amount of \$7,457,150. Gold opened yesterday at 1431, sold up to 1431 nd closed at 1421 #143. Government stocks are irregular, bu nerally lower. Stocks are irregular, but as a whole are fir At the Second Board the market was steady at an advance over the morning rates. Late in the day prices were firm Money is reported in some quarters as more active, but there is still more offered to stock houses than can be used at 5276 § ent. A good deal is done at 41 P cent. Prime commercia ills, 627 \$ cent. Sterling Bills are held higher, without

Last Evening .- Gold, after call, sold at 143, and stood at the close of report. Stocks very weak

In the supplement and on the other side of his morning's TRIBUNE will be found a variety of interesting and valuable literary and agricul ural matter, enough to fill a good-sized volume The letter from Professor Lewis, How to Pay the National Debt, The Farm-House Garden, London Lodging Houses, The Tax Levy, and other articles, too many to name, are more than nough for one day's steady reading for our subscribers in both town and country. All those articles not of local value merely will be re printed in our WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY edi-

NEED WE GO TO WAR?

So much has been said on both sides of th Atlantic of a foreign war to follow and supple ment our arduous and bloody civil struggle that many have been brought to regard such war as inevitable. But for this apprehension we see no reason why an American seven per ent, loan should be worth less on the exchange of Europe than British consols which draw but three per cent. Our National Debt, though large, is still considerably less than the British; our resources more elastic and expansive; our territory more compact and valuable than the vast but widely scattered dominions of Victoria We firmly believe that, by devotion to the ways of Peace, Honesty and Frugality, our Government may rapidly fund its Debt in an American consol drawing but four per cent. interest free f taxes and deductions of all sorts-that is to say: one per cent. in gold or its equivalent quarterly, or \$1,000 interest every three months on each \$100,000 invested. This will reduce the burden of our Debt to \$120,000,000 annu ally: for we are confident the principal will not exceed Three Thousand Millions when all just claims shall have been paid. This interest we ean meet, this Debt we can gradually extinguish, without exorbitant or oppressive taxation. A long and desolating foreign war in prospect is the only cloud on our financial horizon. What s the probability, what the necessity, of such a

It is very clear, at the outset, that no foreign power is likely to attack us-that we can only have a foreign war by making it. And the only nations that have seriously aggrieved or menace us are Great Britain and France: in fact, no other has the powerformidably to assail us. Let us consider our relations with and causes o complaint against these nations severally:

I. Great Britain has wronged us in the matter of her eager and premature recognition of the Confederates as entitled to the rights of belligerent; in her refusal to accept our acces ion to the general European condemnation of orivateering as a method of warfare; and in he equipment and refitting of the Confederate corsairs which have lighted the oceans with our burning merchantmen. The recognition was unfriendly and unprecedented; the refusal was privateers was a still graver wrong-a flagran breach of international obligations and a wanton Let us consider this:

The Alabama, for example, built by British armed with British guns served with British hiding from our ships of war while robbing and burning our merchantmen. Admit, for the British Government and nation, are responsible generally-that all this was done under false out on a pretended trial trip and picking up her armament at a foreign port to which it had been previously forwarded rendered her original scape a mischance for which the Government s nowise responsible—we hold that she was, from the hour in which her true character was established, a fugitive from British justice, liable to arrest and legal discipline wherever his duty in view of that condition. He was too she was thereafter found, whether of her own volition or by the providence of God, within own dignity, moreover, required that he should British jurisdiction. Yet that British culprit, retire to private life; as Secretary of State that branded felon, sailed directly to British port after port in quest of food, fuel, munitions, repairs, or whatever might from time to time be needed to qualify her for pursuing effi- ciently recovered from his injuries to compre- to have incited, concerted, and procured the ciently her work of devastation against our hend his condition, and had gained enough commerce or to escape by flight our armed cruisers in pursuit of her-she everywhere cheered by British mobs, her every want ministered to with alacrity by British functionaries Auburn. Nobody but The World could have spread before the public, tending to show wh and British merchants or artisans, and her head pirates the boon companions of fraternizing British military and naval officers. If these are not facts, then we have no valid claim against Great Britain; if they are facts, then the ease is bravely altered. The concession of bel- dered. ligerent rights, the refusal to permit our accession to the European agreement to outlaw privateering, and the construction, equipment, manning and frequent refitting in British ports of the British-Confederate corsairs, are not isolated, casual acts: they are parts of a consistent whole-features of a National policy calculated

-nay, palpably intended-to humble and de-

of British magnates that we were fighting for mpire and that the Confederates were fighting not for Slavery but for independence, and their oredictions that we could not succeed, are cu-

The wish was father, Harry, to that thought." Now, then, we want to be and remain at cace with Great Britain. The unfriendly longer properly be an adviser of the President redictions of her statesmen we can afford to verlook, since we have signally falsified them; their eager bestowal of belligerent rights on a tion would not have been committed. Without lower not yet in the gristle, and which had not the wise man whom 'The World would have drilled regiment in its service nor an unborrowed dollar in its treasury, we will keep to in it. A domestic murder could not be rightly look at when Ireland or India shall next be in understood nor proper steps taken to bring it commotion; her refusal to let us into the ring perpetrators to justice on our soil without the f anti-privateer governments we will thank her for, since we are out of our recent trouble and we may want to do a little privateering to The World, is that rewards were offered for surselves the next time we are at war; but our ressels and cargoes burned by her Alabamas may better be paid for and have no hard words. about them. "Short settlements make long friends;" and we want to remain in amity with our British cousins for many years to come. The least that they can decently do is to offer to submit the question of their liability in the premises to some mutually friendly government and agree to abide its award. And, whenever advised we, of course, know no more this offer shall be frankly made, we shall urge than our neighbor; but we may venture our Government to accept it cordially. II. As to France in Mexico, we deem be

position unfortunate at best, and would like to selp her out of it. Napoleon has won his elephant (not very fairly) in a raffle, and the huge peast threatens to eat him up. It is best, periaps, to avert our eyes from the past with its alsified assurances and broken promises, and think only of what is practicable for the future. Maximilian is in Mexico; we wish he were not, and cannot doubt that on this point his own wishes as well as his patron's accord heartily with ours. But he cannot gracefully back out, nor can his patron serve him with notice to quit. He will hardly like to have us undertake that duty. But what he can do, and what we think our Government might agree to do, is to let Mexico henceforth alone. There is Maximilian; there is Juarez; there are the priests; there are the people. What we suggest as a fair and just arrangement among outsiders is, that we henceforth let Mexico alone, guaranteeing her independence agains external pressure, and saying to her chiefs and people, "Fight out your differences if you cannot peacefully adjust them; we will aid seither, but recognize the victor and establish friendly relations with him." Meantime, some of our lisbanded soldiers may straggle into Mexico and partially offset Max's Belgian and Austrian levies; but let France withdraw her regiments, while our Government agrees not to send any and there can be no occasion for any new war If the Mexicans like Max's rule, let them enjoy it; if they choose to be rid of it, let them throw t off. Let France and the United States form a ring and there can be no doubt of fair play to the end of the struggle. And what better tribunal can be found or formed for this dispute than one composed of the Mexicans themselves We are most anxious that our country shall onorably and properly avoid the complications, the burdens, the perils of a European War, and

THE WOBLD AND THE PROCLA-

have endeavored to set forth a basis whereon

such a calamity to civilization may be worthily

avoided. If any has a better, let him bring it

to the light.

MATION. The World is nothing unless critical. It great at carping. It makes that its specialty, and, like most men who deal in specialties, it succeeds. Like a bull at the shaking of a red rag it is enraged at sight of an idea. It matters nothing to the bull whether the red it sees flutuncivil and unjust; the fitting and refitting of or the brilliant coat of a soldier, or the treaty. ood of a toddling child; to him it an outrageous rag all the same and he proffer of important service to our deadly foes. downs head and goes at it with love of displaying what it fondly believes is its roar. So to The World it is of no manner of consequence what the idea is, or the statement artisans, of British materials, in a British port, or the fact; somebody has it or has advanced it, and The World goes into it with a dash. It cartridges, and manned by an almost wholly may be on this side, or it may be on that; it may some low fellows who were neither abetted British crew, roams over the seas, dodging and be what The World held vesterday, or what it means to hold to-morrow: but if anybody else noment, that individuals only, and not the course it is successful as far as the pitching-in goes-as certain as the bull is for her construction, armament and first outfit never to miss a chance of getting into an ungovernable rage. There are a great many bulls pretenses which the Government did not, could and a great many people, but we seldom hear of not seasonably put aside, and that her steaming one being tossed, often as the bulls try. The World tries its prowess on every provocation, but it rarely proves anything except that it never forgets itself and means to fulfill its

mission of caterwauling at creation. It is not many days since that journal undertook to enlighten Mr. Seward upon his physical and mental condition, and to instruct him upon much broken down to continue in office; his shoulders. As soon as he had suffiphysical strength to hold a pen, he was to send in his resignation, and retire with his shattered mind and battered body to the shades of made a suggestion so timely and delicate while the Secretary of State was still on his bed, helpless from the hands of a ferocious assassin, and his house filled with mourning lest its head and

The World published, within the week, an ingenious and entertaining novelette, the chief aim of which was to prove that the plot to take the lives of the heads of the Government was confined to a few obscure and irresponsible desperadoes. The Government does not see fit to e influenced by this ingenious theory; but having in its possession ample evidence, it is to be The Harris Court-martial met yesterday, but tended to effect. And the reiterated assertions guished criminals, the President issues a Proc-

amation and offers rewards for their capture The World does not like this measure, but not venturing to say so openly, it falls into lamentations over the absence of the Secretary of State nulative proofs of the same general design. from that Cabinet to which it said, a few days before, he should never return. Had the man whom it averred a little while before could no been well enough to help him with his counse now the great mistake of issuing the Proclamaput out of the Cabinet there is no wisdom left nd vice of one so experienced in foreign affairs. The mistake of the Proclamation, according

persons known to be out of the United States,

and that, therefore, it is either futile or else is a temptation to violate the territory of a foreign power. It regrets that the temporary dis ability of the Secretary of State, whom it thinks ought not to be in the Cabinet at all, should have deprived the Government of his wise counsel which would have averted this blunder. What Mr. Seward would or would not have o presume that, supposing the evidence to be, as we are bound to do, sufficient to justify the Proclamation, he would have concurred in its form. Indeed the probability is that he was been offered for the parties implicated, wherever found, they might have been sought for on foreign territory by ignorant detectives who, by that act, might have involved our relations with England. Therefore, their capture was limited to the United States. If their apture in the United States had not been provided for and a demand made for their rendition, they might have sought and found refuge within our own boundaries, or escaped over the Southern border ere another proclamation could have set the pursurers upon their track. Or, fearing that such demand for their surrender would be made upon the Canadian authorities simultaneously with the proclamationand we do not know that this was not done-the criminals might have instantly returned across the border, as the readiest escape from danger-an avenue now closed to them by making it the most dangerous by the reward for their capture within those specified limits. And again supposing the reward had been for their arrest anywhere, and had not been limited to our own territory, and they had been taken illegally in Canada, the probability is, as in the case of Mason and Slidell, we should either have surrendered them or accepted war with England as the alternative. In any event, then, presuming always that the Government had ample ground to justify the Proclamation at all, its wisest course was to limit the capture of the criminals to our own soil, to avoid raising any question of public, but who was merely an assistant and a jurisdiction with Foreign Powers, and leave the way open, uncomplicated, for action under the treaty-to prevent the criminals from seeking an asylum in the United States, and to insure their capture here should they still be upon its territory.

But The World thinks that these conspirators cannot be surrendered under the treaty, because he crime-conspiracy-with which they are charged was not committed in the United States but in Canada. If this be good law then two men from Niagara village who shall cross the river and there conspire the murder of a third left at home, the conspirator who shall remain behind on the Canada side cannot be demanded as a criminal. The Canadian au thorities have contrived some large hole through their laws for the escape of criminals ters in the rags on the shoulders of a beggar, but we doubt if they descry this one in the

moved to its singular course of reasoning by ingenuity at debate; or it may be that it honestly believes in the theory of its correspondent that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was only a common murder by by nor instigated to that gigantic crime by others. Possibly the latter supposiholds it to-day it is to be pitched into. Of tion may be the correct one; but even in that ease it would lose nothing of its reputation for modesty if it assumed, till the contrary is proved, that the Government is not absolutely incapable of weighing evidence and acting with ordinary sagacity on a given state of facts.

THE CONSPIRACY.

It is understood that the War Department and other proper authorities at Washington are n possession of such evidence touching the conspiracy of assassination as fully establishes the scope of the plot, and identifies those immediately and remotely connected with the purpose of murder. Much of that evidence is properly withheld until the trial of the con spirators, which is soon to begin, but the public has been made acquainted with its extent he could no longer be useful, and the by the proclamation which offered \$100,000 office sat no longer gracefully upon his reward for the arrest of Jefferson Davis who. with others, is declared by President Johnson assassination of the President and of Mr. Seward. And in addition to this official promulgation, a good deal of testimony-more or less connected, consistent, and credible-has been were the men that shared in this guilty act, and how far their final accomplishment fell short of their bloody purpose. From various narratives. we select a few statements, vouching for none its first-born should die the death of the mur. of them, but leaving each to be accepted or rejected on its intrinsic probabilities.

The evidence which links Davis and Booth together, is not stated in the proclamation, but it is elsewhere affirmed that Booth was connected with men who were connected with Davis, who were his agents in Canada, his diplomatic representatives with such credentials as he was able to give, and who had no other business in Canada than to advance the presumed, of the complicity of more distin- purposes and obey the orders of their leader in Richmond. If it can be made to appear that

such men wereaccomplices of Booth, it will go far to prove that the principal of whom they were agents was the principal accomplice in the assassination.

Now it is positively alleged that before Booth began to operate decisively and with definite plan in Washington, he was in Canada, and there wa closeted with Thompson, Clay, Tucker, Sanders and the lother Confederate agents whom at that time Canada harbored. It appears furthe that Booth, though he was encouraged to consider himself the cener and soul of the band of assassins who gathered about him, and though his desire to shine as a leader and begetter of this plot was artfully availed of, was in reality but one among several selected instruments of murder. Eage as he was to assume the most conspicuous part n the tragedy, and thoroughly as he identified aimself with the murderous spirit which impelled the real conspirators, Booth was after all out the tool of more cunning men than himself. Associated with him were many others. Of

the number who actually knew that the plot was murder and who were told the day and hour of the deed, and whose assistance was relied on for the doing of the murderous acts or for immediately assisting the of the assassins, we can form no estimate; but it is far easier to call the roll of those who were to use pistol and knife on that dreadful night of the 14th April. There were five victims and five murderers. The President, the Vice-President, the Secreconsulted and did do so. For if a reward had tary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Lieutenant-General were to have fallen at the same instant by the hands of Booth, of Abzerodt, of Payne, of Arnold, and of McLaughlin These five assassins were men of similar stamp to those who, instigated by the same conspirators that maintained a safe distance in Canada engineered the St. Albans Raid, the plots for seizing the Lake steamers, for throwing railway trains from the track, and for firing the principal cities of the North. They were assisted by scores of accomplices playing subordinate parts, prominent among whom is Mrs. Surratt, whose house in Surratts ville was for the conspirators the house of assignation before, and of refuge after, the murder; and who is entitled to a place in the front rank of the most active and dangerous plotters. She is in custody, as are Payne and Abzerodt, while the others named, together with John son to Mrs. Surratt, have thus far eluded pursuit. The stage carpenter at Ford's theater has almost the same right to be reckoned among the leading actors in the tragedy. He it was who bored the hole in the door of the stage box through which Booth reconnoitered the party inside, and who so disposed the scenery and machinery on the opposite side of the stage as to secure to Booth an unimpeded rush through a passage usually difficult to traverse. He also is in custody. Perhaps less important instrument than either was Harrold, whose arrest in company with Booth

> full confession. The trials of the arrested are soon to begin and the remaining links in the chain of evidence will be supplied when the proceedings at the trials are published. As President Johnson stands pledged by his proclamation to connec n some way Davis and Thompson and Tucke and Clay and Sanders with the assassin who struck the blow, we may presume there will be no unreasonabe delay in giving the testimony to the world.

> has brought his name conspicuously before the

guide to him. But it is said that Harrold also

knew the details of the plot, and has made a

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5, 1865. GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman is expected here to-morrow-THE FORTS.

All but four of the encircling line of fort bout Washington are to be immediately dismounted their garrisons withdrawn and dismissed, and every thing appertaining to this enormous, expensive branel of defensive warfare is to be put upon the general retrenchment path.

THE HARRIS CASE. The Harris Court-martial progresses very

dowly. The testimony already taken is that of Ser, reant Chapman and Private Read of the 32d Virginia Rebel) Regiment, and tends to show that Harris told hem not to take the oath of allegiance, but to go back and fight the Yankees again. He gave them money to eturn to the Rebel army. When the killing of Mr. Lincoln was mentioned. Harris said it was too late to cill him now, and rebuked them for saying that Jeff. Davis ought to be killed, too, Harris said, Mr. Davis is a gentleman, and ought to succeed. It is said, also, but does not yet appear in evi lence, that when Harris heard of the assassination he threw up his hands and cried, "Thank God! thi is the happiest day of my life." On the first day of the Court, Harris refused to call counsel but now is to be defended by Mr. S. Carlyle. Harris objected to being ondemned on the testimony of Rebeis, but Judge Advocate Winthrop overruled the objection on the ground that the accused and the witnesses were of the same faction. The court met to-day but was adjourned on motion of the Judge-Advocate. The arrival of a Union sergeant, said to have over

heard the conversation above referred to, is expected to-night from Point Lookout. The counsel will be permitted to visit the accused member of Congress at the THE PREEDMEN.

Government has given up the experiment of

supporting the blacks at Freedman's Village, Arlingon. Work is offered to all willing to labor, at th isual prices, and rent is charged them for their tenepents at \$4 per month. All incapable or unwilling to secept these terms are to be removed to Mason's Island. near Georgetown. There are numerous applications from the North for their services, but it is almost impossible to induce any of them to migrate in that SIMEON DRAPER

Simeon Draper arrived here to-day from Chareston, and left this evening for New-York.

THE CABINET. Another Cabinet counsel was held again to-

day. It is believed that all trade restrictions, so far as it is compatible with the law of Congress, will be taken off within a week. THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has ordered the Mis-

issippi squadron reduced to 25 vessels. It was formerly

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Gov. Buckingham's despatch to Secretary Gold, at close of report, 143.

Welles, yesterday announcing the passage of the Contitutional Amendment, by the Connec nanimously, was replied to as follows: "I congrate on upon the unanmity of our State upon a que mportant to the cause of liberty and the union."

GOV. AIKEN.

It is finally known that Gov. Aiken is brought ere from Charleston for trial by court-martial for eilion. He is in tolerable health, but says, I undertand, that he has had four anxious years and is much listurbed and mortified at his present position. He says he has always been a thorough Union man; reused to take any part with the secessionists; declined offices that were offered him and his friends; opposed Jeff. Davis at every step, and has not been to Mont. comery nor Richmond since 1860, but staid at home and waited impatiently for the end which has now come, and which he always considered inevitable. He says he has lost nearly or quite all of his immense property, but he takes his losses philosephically and looks forward to his trial for that vindication which he is sure it will bring of himself and his conustent loyalty. He is on parole here and not permitted o speak of the causes of his arrest. Many of his old riends here have been to see him. The Governor's health is slightly impaired by his voyage and the novelty of his situation, but he is as urbane as ever, and loes not look a year older than when a member of Con gress before the war.

GOV. PIERPONT.

Gov. Pierpont is arranging preliminaries prior o going to Richmond to assume executive control of the State. He has been assured by President Johnson that he recognized him as the legal Governor of Vir ginla, and that he will sustain him as such,

VETERANS.

It is supposed that by the first proximo two undred thousand Veteran Soldiers will be encamped ground Alexandria. INVALIDS.

Some five hundred sick soldiers belonging to

There are said to be three thousand remaining there. SECRETARY SEWARD. Secretary Seward rode out with his physician o-day and Frederick Seward gives his own assuran

the Fifth Corps reached here to-day from City Point.

that he feels better. LAND PATENTS.

The President's Private Secretary is still ngaged in signing the batch of land patents which coumulated before the death of Mr. Lincoln. They will be disposed of in a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Lincoln will take her departure from the White House about the middle of the month, in the neantime the executive business will be transacted at the Treasury Department.

MRS. LINCOLN.

THE TRADE QUESTION.

It has transpired that the Trade Question was lefinitely settled in Cabinet meeting to-day. All loyal persons are to be granted permits to carry goods and rade in any of the insurrectionary States, upon appli cation to the Treasury Agents and paying to the Government a tax of 3 per cent upon the invoices. Tennessee is exempted from this 3 per cent tax, on the President's claim that she never had cast her lot with he Rebellion. OUR SECURITIES ABROAD.

The Treasury Department has received noice by last steamer from Europe that Paris and Hamburg brokers have issued circulars stating that they have United States bonds on sale, but they cannot un dertake to guarantee their genuineness. The intimation is that there may be counterfeit bonds in circu-lation there, though our Government has no other evi-dence of it. An agent with genuino plates will be at once dispatched to verify all our securities.

once dispatched to verify all our securities.

MEXICO.

Some months since the fact was telegraphed from here to THE TRIBUNE that overtures were being made to many of our most distinguished military officers, inviting them to Mexico, and that quite a number had pledged themselves to accept service in the national cause so soon as our Rebellion was crushed. The Government has grown apace, and to-day advertisements appear in all our city papers, notifying parties who desire to emigrate to Mexico, where information may be supplied to all patriotic adventurers.

United States Sanitary Commission.

Mr. H. Binney, jr., on behalf of the Committee of the Sanitary Commission, appointed on the 18th ult., to report a plan of action to be taken by the ommission in expressing its sense upon the occasion of the death of the President of the United States, pre-sented the following preamble and resolutions, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted by the Board:

were, on motion, manimonsiy adopted by the board:
The infamons and creel hand of a conspirator and assessin has stricken down the beloved and honored head
of the Nation.
The members of the United States Sanitary Commission desire to relieve their own hearts in adding their
tribute to that of the whole people to the memory of the
man and the Chief Magistrate whom we have lost.
If it be possible for us to love and honor Abraham
Lincoln more than we did when living, we do so now.
We lose him when we need, more than ever, his true

We lose him when we need, more than ever, his tr head and wise heart. Our loss is one which we cannot adequately measure, and our grief, such as we feel unable to express.

The nation mourns as it has never mourned since the death of Washington, and the Inaugural of our twice-thosen President, of which the cohoes still linger on our ears, becomes a sacred Farewell Address, which will hold its place forever with the first in the hearts of the American people. head and wise heart. Our loss is one which we

hold its place forever with the first in the hearts of the American people. In common with the various associations of our fellow-citizens, the Sanitary Commission mourns a true friend and faithful protector. His sagacity at once adopted the scheme of the Commission, when it was first planned, and he gave it his official approval—an act of inestimable value to us, and, as we think, of the greatest benefit to the country. His protection and countenance were continued to the close of his life, and his personal visit to the great Central Fair held for the benefit of the Commission in Philadelphia in June last is but one instance of his deep interest in its success.

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Desiring to record an expression of our respect, affection and gratitude for our friend, protector and benefactor, we adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the nembers of the United States Sanitary Commission hence and wild ever honor and cherish the came of Abraham Lincoln, the malion's twice chosen President, as that of a true and unselfish patriot, a wise and asgacious administrator of the Government, and a loving friend and protector of the people, whose sim, lightly of character, soundares of judgment, humess of purpose and andoubting faith in God, deserve and will be held in everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That the United Sanitary Commission, sailed into existence under the official approval of President Lincoln at the outbreak of the Rebellion. to supplement the mintary power of the nation by organizing the intelligence and symptitude for the approval and aid which he gave and continued to the hour of his death.

He encouraged the Commission in its first appeal "to the Loyal Women of America," and the following words which he then med will be recalled as the most valuable praise the Commission has ever received:

"The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary officings of patriotism can be more effectively offered. A. Lixcola. This great and good President has now passed beyond the reach of our praise, but we give thanks to God for the good example of one who, in his high office, never forgot the sick and suffering solder of the Union, and we rejoice that he was permitted to see the dawn of the nation's trimphs before he was called to his removal. Our earnest prayer and hope will be that his mantle may have fallen upon his successor.

Evening Exchange-MAY 5.